in a period of two years from the date of receipt of 1st tranche of grant. The land required for the project and other associated clearnaces are required to be made available to POWERGRID by the Government of Bihar at the time of commencement of the project.

Ranganadi Hydro Electric Dam

1879. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether discharge of water from Ranganadi Hydro Electric Dam through Dikrong River of Assam has taken place; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action contemplated to take up flood protection measures of Dikrong River as part of the total project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir. The transfer of water from Ranganadi Hydro Electric Project to the Dikrong River has taken place since the commissioning of Ranganadi H.E. Project in January, 2002.

(b) The water conductor system of the project has been designed for a peak discharge of 160 cumecs. The actual discharge, into Dikrong River, however, depends onthe generation at Ranganadi Power House. In lean season, only 1 unit of the project can be run at 65 MW continuously which would discharge about 26 cumes of water to Dikrong River.

Due to additional maximum discharge of 160 cumecs in monsoon months, rise of water level in different stretches of the Dikrong River in Assam portion would range from 7cm. to 12 cm. At Banderdewa, the rise would be 7 cm. and at Sissapathar the same will be 12 cm. The observed peak flow of Dikrong River at Sissapathar bridge is 2500 cumes (upto 1997). The incremental discharge of 160 cumecs is very insignificant in comparison.

The flood protection work of the downstream reaches of Dikrong river beyond Banderdewa Bridge as existing (without transfer of 160 cumecs of water from Ranganadi basin to Dikrong basin) is not sufficient to retain the observed 2500 cumecs discharge of river Dikrong during the peak flood season. No embankment has so far been constructed by the

State Government to cater to observed 2500 cumecs of discharge peak flood to protect the population.

Keeping this in view, NEEPCO has decided to keep the power house under shutdown during such peak floods and no additional water would be discharged to Dikrong River during flood season.

Investment in power projects in J&K

1880. SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any direct investment in power projects located in J&K State; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and the amount of investment made during the last three years, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) and (b) The National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) is executing the Dulhasti Hydro Electric Project (390 MW) in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The investment on the Project which is scheduled for commissioning in the 10th Plan in the last three years is as follows :

2000-01	:	Rs. 80.92 crore
2001-02	:	Rs. 386.64 crore
2002-03	:	Rs. 324.73 crore
TOTAL	:	**Rs. 792.29 Crore**

The NHPC has initiated work on the Sewa-II Project (120 MW) in Jammu and Kashmir which is targeted for commissioning in the 10th Plan. The initial expenditutre on preparatory work during the last three years has been Rs.35.50 Crore.

Further, NHPC has incurred an expenditure of Rs.29.48 crore during the last three years on preliminary investigation and feasibility studies on Kishanganga, Nimmo Bazgo, Chutak, Uri-II, Pakal Dul and Bursar Hydro Electric Projects in Jammu and Kashmir.